2:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

Secondary Education

878

The full secondary course at present consists of six standards, at the end of which candidates sit for the Junior Cambridge Examination. This course may be taken entirely through English in three aided and two unrecognized schools. For schools using media other than English the course is of two sections, a lower of three standards through the vernacular and a higher of three standards through English.

The lower secondary course is available for boys through Arabic, in the Government and one aided school and through Gujarati in one other aided school. Pupils attending Urdu primary schools endeavour to acquire sufficient Arabic to enable them to join an Arabic lower secondary course. A lower secondary course is provided in the Jewish boys' school but the medium of instruction is Arabic though written in Hebrew characters. The teaching of English is begun, in Government schools, in the first year of the secondary course.

Secondary education for girls is obtainable only through English, in the two Franciscan Convent Schools. Very few Arab girls take this course.

The following table gives the figures for secondary schools in 1938 :—

	Number of Schools.				*Average Number on Rolls.*	*Average attendance.*
	Government.	*Aided.*	*Unrecognised.*	*Total.*		
Boys ...	1	3	3	7	541	493
Girls ...	—	2	—	2	115	101

The large majority of these pupils are in the lower secondary classes.

Of the non-Government schools shown in the above table two aided girls' schools, one aided boys' school and one unrecognized boys' school are maintained by the Roman Catholic Missions, one aided boys' school is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission and the rest are under private local management.

Four candidates, from the Government secondary boys' school, passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in December, 1938.

"Special" Schools

874

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided at present is in commercial subjects. Until June, 1938, there were attached to the Government Secondary School evening commercial

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 797 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 658 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 735 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

The number of secondary schools in 1937 was as follows:— 873

	Government.	Aided.	Un-recognised.	Number on Rolls. Boys.	Girls.
Boys —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	2	2	419	—
Lower Secondary ...	—	1	1	94	—
Girls —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	2	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognized are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
Higher Secondary	48
Lower Secondary	230
Girls —	
Higher Secondary	24
Lower Secondary	43

In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

Special Schools.

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided 874 is in commercial subjects. Attached to the Government Secondary School are evening classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by present pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly book-keeping, typing and shorthand. Candidates from both these institutions are presented for the various examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numbers of students in 1937 were:—

Government Evening Commercial Class ...	19
Aden Commercial Institute	100

Finance.

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 658 1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to 871 buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates on a scale rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs.2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. One of the main features of educational development during the year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualificatons in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden M M1

172 the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world.

[685] Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 24th June, 1947.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

368 The trannsfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

● 874 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M MI

871 *Government Grants.* The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

875 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers.* Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

[431] The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale.

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden. 463

There is no agriculture in the Colony, and the only local product is salt obtained from the sea by solar evaporation. This industry employs some 750 regular and 550 casual workers. 241 317

There is no heavy industry in Aden apart from some ship repairing (including floating docks). The light industries are confined to finishing processes using imported materials. The most important of these light industries are the production of aluminium, hollow-ware, soap, calico printing, and a little dyeing and weaving of cotton fabric, the manufacture of furniture and cigarettes. Machinery is used in the aluminium and cigarette factories, and to some extent in furniture making. The textile trade is primitive in the extreme and is entirely hand work. The weaving is done in the home, using primitive looms with hand-thrown shuttles. 438 463 286

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Figures more recent than those of the 1946 census are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers (whose families remain at home) and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing. 463 [265]

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. Immigrant workers, whose families remain in their villages, usually return there after about two years. 464

Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, quality of tools, and methods of work in general leave much to be desired. Mechanisation is almost unknown and a large labour force is thus employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, and working salt in the pans, as well as, for example, in the building trade where even the wheelbarrow is rarely seen. Commercial firms and the very large number of small locally-owned workshops do not use any proper apprenticeship system. Boys pick up some knowledge as helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults 461 [466] 874

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required [435] minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (*see* p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better 468 industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

466 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

875 204 The monthly teachers' journal completed its third year and was well run by a small committee of teachers. Its popularity is such that it was increased in size to eight pages, and a considerable number were sold to the public. It contains departmental and professional news, articles and world news.

875 No complaint in general could be made about the enthusiasm of teachers; there was a much better corporate feeling and a growing sense of professional prestige, but their cultural background remains poor.

Weekly meetings of all women teachers were held during the cooler months. Talks on general education were given by the Principal of the Government Secondary School, and lectures in method and games by the Egyptian teachers.

Building

653 871 Considerable progress has been made with the school buildings foreshadowed in the five-year Development Plan. Work has already begun on the Aden College and the Technical College has been completed. It is hoped that the former will be opened early in 1952 and the latter accepted students early in 1951. Two further girls' schools and a boys' school have been built in Crater and the boys' school at Maalla has been doubled in size. Extensions have been made to three other schools. As a result of these developments there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Technical Education

874 This continued satisfactorily on the lines drawn up by the Principal-Designate of the Technical College, and two Arabs who had been on two-year technical scholarships in England returned in 1950 and assisted in the implementation of the new syllabuses of handwork and art.

Adult Education

873 Evening classes for women and girls were unfortunately not given during 1949-50 owing to shortage of Egyptian staff. Normally dress-making, knitting, embroidery and Arabic are taught. Classes should be resumed shortly.

Weekly talks were given at the British Institute. A privately-run commercial school provided evening instruction in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased to hold classes.

Parents' Committee

871 Meetings of this committee were held every six weeks and many points of great value and interest were discussed. It continued to be a most useful contact between the officers of the Department and the public.

HEALTH

164 A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the continued, in some cases marked, decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. In Government schools primary education is free ; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.*45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.*90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery ; cabinet-making ; engineer fitting ; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 years ; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years ; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
494 Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
505 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
506 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
205 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
436 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
874] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1961) 1964
M1 Middle East
ADEN MM1
HADHRAMAUT MM2

sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians.

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital.

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom.

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

Personnel

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the